THREE CENTS

G.O.P. Man Admits Cox Figures; Harding Leaves Porch

TO HELP FARMER

Outlines Agricultural Policies to Which He Commits Himself and Party.

NATION SELF - RELIANT

Would Curtail Price-Fixing, Decrease Farm Tenancy, Restore R. R. Efficiency.

State Fairgrounds, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8.—(I. N. S.)—Speaking today at the Minnesota State fair on his first campaign trip outside of Ohio, Senator Warren G. Harding mapped out a definite program of agricultural policies to which he committed himself and his party if elected in November.

Senator Harding's speech was devoted solely to agricultural matters, and among his hearers were thousands of farmers from the great wheat belt of the northwest. America, the senator de-clared, has reached the fork of the road with regard to agriculture. From a distinctly rural nation sixty years ago, we have turned into an industrial nation wherein 70 per cent. of the people dwell in cities and the other 30 per cent. produce the food.

"We are rapidly approaching the zero mark from the standpoint of agricultural supplies to the world." said Senator Harding. "The time is almost with us when our imports of farm-grown products will exceed the exports. ucts will exceed the exports.

cide whether we shall undertake to the benefit of our industrial and com-

co-operative associations to market their products.

3. Reduce abnormal fluctuation of prices in farm products. The republican party pledges itself to a scientific study of this problem.

4. Put an end to uncertain price fixing of farm products and to ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices.

5. Administration of the farm loan law to help men own their farms and extension of the lonf term credit plan.

law to help men own their farms and extension of the lonf term credit plan.

6. Restore railroad transportation to an efficient state so that losses will not be incurred through inability to market farm products.

7. Revise the tariff in order to protect labor, agriculture and industry from lower foreign standards. In conclusion Senator Harding said:

"We need fewer land hogs, who menace our future, and more fat hogs for ham and bacon. We need less beguilement in cultivating a quadrennial crop of votes and more consideration for farming as our besic industry."

Speech of Senator Harding.

Fellow-Citizens of Minnesona—it is a matter of very great satisfaction and a very particular interest to me to join with you in this notable exhibition of the agricultural industry of your wonderful state. I come to you with a common interest and a very common concern for the welfare of our country. While it is in my thought to speak to you specifically concerning agriculture. I want to so convey my thought as to have it known that I am thinking not of the welfare alone of those engaged in agriculture, but the welfare of agriculture as it relates to the good fortunes of the United States of America. I very much deplore the present-day ondency to appeal to the particular group in American activities. It has become a very common practice to make one address to those who constitute the ranks of labor, another to those who make up the great farming community and still another to the manufacturing world and its associates in commerce, and to other groups of

I have helped to cut sixty-cent wheat, I have known it to sell at forty cents. I have followed the cradle, and sweated behind the reaper when binding was a ross to bear, and I know I spoke the truth when I said, some years ago, that Olilo farmers, in the normal days before the war, rejoiced to raise dellar wheat. That statement had no reference to wartime, none to the present after-war period. Conditions, asswell as prices, have changed since I made that perfectly natural and truthful statement, and other great and important changes are in contemplation, and no smisrepresentation is necessary to bring

njured the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies." Cause for Concern.

It may seem strange to many good people that at this particular time any one should quote this saying of a wise old Chinese. Never in all our history have prices of farm products ruled so high, measured in dollars, as during the past four years. Farm land in the great surplus-producing states has advanced to unheard-of prices, with every indication that, but for the tight money conditions, it would go still higher. Apparently the farmers of the land are enjoying unprecedented prespectively. Why parently the farmers of the land are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Why then, even by implication, suggest that something may be wrong with our agriculture, and that the trouble may be communicated to our manufacturers and commerce? People in the cities where food is selling at such high prices, and not in the country where the food. and not in the country where the food is produced. But toth farm and city students of national problems see in the present agricultural situation certain conditions which give cause for real concern to every lover of his tountry.

Intelligent Discussion.

An intelligent discussion of our agriculture at the present time must take note of what has happened since the middle of the last century. At that time a fine rural civilization had been built up east of the Massasippi river, with Ohio in the heart of the corn belt and standing in about the same relation to the agriculture of that day that lowa stands today. The agricultural frontier had been pushed beyond the Missiasippi, and abundant food was being raised to support the growing industrial life of the east.

Then came the Civil war, and following it the great western migration into Then came the Civil war, and following it the great western migration into the fertile open plains of what is now the central west. Through the homestead law the government gave a farm of the richest land in the world to every man who wanted one. Railreads were built, the prairies were plowed up, and almost over night the agricultural production of the United States increased by 50 per cent. Grains were produced and sold at the Lare cost of utilizing the soil, and the farmers of the older states to the east were smothered by this flood of cheap grain. The only thing that could be done with this super-abundance of food was to huild cities out of it. And great cities we did build, not only in the United States, but across the seas. The world has never seen, and probably may never see, such a terrific impulse toward city building on a vast scale as that which was given by the overproduction of farm products during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieh.

exploit our agricultural resources for the benefit of our industrial and commercial life, and leave to posterity the task of finding enough food, by strong-arm methods, if necessary, to support the coming hundreds of millions.

Believes in Self-Reliant Nation.

"I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own against a self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own against a self-reliant nation, agriculture and then imposing it upon the farm soft thought of the government's working out an elaborate ayatem of agriculture and then imposing it upon the farmes of the country. "That would be utterly repugnant to American ideals," he said. "Government paternalism whether applied to agriculture or to any of our great national industries would strile ambition, impuir efficiency, leasen production of prices in farm products.

"But southing ought to be done, the senator said, and he enumerated them as follows:

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5. Administration of the farm loan law to help men own their farms and extension, of the lonf term congeration of the farm loan law to help men own their farms and extension of the farm loan law to help men own their farms and ext

supplying the products necessary for our own people.

Forced to Grinding Economy.

The farmer suffered during this changing period. Overproduction means low prices, and he over-produced with a vengeance, though it was an inevitable part of the scheme of American development. He was obliged to practice grinding economy, and to live as far as possible from his own acres. He did live essentially within his own productivity, and the farm was the factory for the agricultural hame. "Land poor" was a common expression in the farming country. Many, and especially the ambitious boys, abandoned themselves to the growing population of the clites, driven by the hardships of the farm and attracted by the greater rewards offered by the cities. By 1905, it was becoming apparent that the consuming power of the cities and industrial centers would soon be large enough to equalize the producing power of the-farms. Prices of farm products began to advance, and with this advance came an increase in the price of farm land. Improved nin-chinery increased the number of acresone man could farm, thereby decreasing his cost of production. The expression "farm poor" was no longer heard. Men who had not secured farms of their own began to seek them, and the march to the west and northwest was resumed. Irrigation projects were started and the homestead law made more liberal in order to make the settlement of the semi-arid country more attractive. New areas of government land were opened for entry.

Demand for increased Production.

In the meantime, the consuming public had become concerned over the research of make the settlement of the semi-arid country more attractive. New areas of government land were opened for entry.

become a very common practice to make one address to those who constitute the ranks of labor, another to those who make up the great farming community and still another to the manufacturing world and its associates in commerce, and to other groups of less importance. There is a very natural and a very genuine interest in each and every one, but the utterance of a political party nominee ought, in every instance, to be inspired by a purpose to serve our common country. If America is to go on and come to the heights of achievement, we must of necessity be "all for one and one for all."

That Dollar Wheat Tale.

Let me say, in passing, f hope it is entirely seemly to remind you that no public man, particularly no public servant from the great scheat-raising state of Ohio, would dare to think, much less to say, he believed in dollar wheat amid the price wildness which the world is contemplating today. I speak of it, because we are getting acquainted to-day and I do not mean to have any misunderstanding between you and me, and I will not be grossly and unfairly misperpresented.

I have helped to cut sixty-cent wheat, I have known it to sell at forty cents. I have followed the cradle, and sweated behind the reaper when binding was a cross to bear, and I know I spoke the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here in America, farming amis to the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here in America, farming amis to the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here Is America, farming the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here in America, farming the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here is America, farming the truth when I said, some years ago, that truth here is America, farming the truth when I said, some years ago, that

came to that stage where it ceased to be a more struggle for sustenance, and it found its place amid the competition for achievement. It was no longer the

HARDING PLEDGES TRUCK HIT BY TRAIN; 1 DEAD

Fred McCree, of Soddy, Victim.

Death claimed its toll in an accident at a grade crossing at Sale Creek Wednesday morning.

A fast northbound freight train

of the Southern railway struck a truck containing Fred McCree, truck driver for the county, and Floyd Smith, of Soddy, demolishing the truck and injuring McCree so seriously that he died on the

so seriously that he died on the operating table at Newells' sanitarium. Smith is suffering from a broken leg and shoulder and a fractured skull.

Death claims its toll at a grade crossing in Sale Creek, Wednesday morning when a fast northbound freight train of the Southern rails way struck a county truck of which fred McGree and Floyd Smith, of Soddy, were riding. The truck being demelished.

McGree died in the operating table at Newell's sanitarium. His skull was badly fractured.

Smith is suffereing from a broken leg and collar bone and a fractured skull. He is at Newell's and is resting enlessy.

The two young men, employes of the

The two young men, employes of the county, were picked up and placed on where Wann's ambulance took charge

of them and rushed them to Chatta-

nooga. Dr. J. M. Richards, who witnesse the accident, rendered first aid to the victims and accompanied them here They were given every attention, but McCree failed to rally and succumbed shortly after reaching the sanitarium. Both McCree and Smith are well-known at Soddy and in that section. The former is a nephew of Judge Mc-Cree, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county. McCree's body was removed to Wann's funeral residence and prepared

Wann's funeral residence and prepared for burial. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Surviving Mr. McCree are his wife, two sons, Joseph R. and Lee; four brothers, Rev.; J. R., of Ivy, S. C. Cirude, Arthur and Douglas, of Soddy, and a sister, Mrs. Blanche Bowling, also of Soddy. The deceased was a member of the Masonic and K. P. ledges at Soddy and of the Presbyterian church there. He was highly regarded by a wide circle of friends. He had resided at Soddy practically all his life. He was about 32 years of age and had been an employe of the county for some time.

Insurgent Coal Miners Bitter

Picket Lines Are Established. Union Leaders Hopeful Strike May Be Broken.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8.-(I. N. S.)—Insurgent miners are showing their determination to wage their strikes on bitter lines. Sheriff John MacLuskin reports that the strikers have established picket lines in Hudson Plains and these pickets are said to be interfering with men who desire to work. Because this was a church holiday the sheriff did not make any attempt to break up the picketing, but he notified the insurgent strikers that he will send a large force of deputies to the scene tomorrow and that any attempt to turn back mine workers from their work will be met with the strong arm of the law.

Union leaders are taking a hopeful

turn back mine workers from their work will be met with the strong arm of the law.

Union leaders are taking a hopeful view of the situation. They report slight grains in their forces today and declare that any day may see a stampede to get back to work.

Scranton Plants idle.

Scranton Pants idle.

Scr

MANY QUIT BEFORE HOUR SET FOR STRIKE

Conciliators Still Trying to Adjust Differences in Alabama Coal Fields.

Birmingham. Ala., Sept. 8.—While thousands of men were idle in the Alabama coal mining district today, a commission of three concillators appointed by Gov. Kilby was trying to reconcile differences between operators and union leaders in an effort to halt the general strike called last week by John L. Lewis, national president of the United Mine Workers. Reports at union headquarters early this morning indicated that more than 10,000 men, half the number employed in this section, had obeyed the strike call and union organizers predicted this figure would be increased with the receipt of news from outlying districts. Both sides admitted the situation was grave and mills.

The strike call went into effect at

and predicted a shut-down of factories and mills.

The strike call went into effect at midnight, but many miners had quilt their jobs two or three days ago.

Dr. George L. Denny, chairman of the governor's coal commission, was expected here from Tuscalcoss during the day. Preliminary conferences with union leaders and operators have been held by former Gov. Charles Henderson and Judge J. J. Mayfield, the other members of the commission, to determine a method of procedure. It was announced the hearings of the commission would be public.

announced the hearings of the commission would be public.

Wire President Lewis,
Gov. Kilby's coal commission investigating the strike in the lituminous fields of this state, today wired John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, asking for a copy of the report by union investigators upon the basis of which a general strike call was issued last Wednesday.

In its telegram the commission stated it was endeavoring to collect all available data bearing upon the strike with a view to composing the differences existing between operators and miners. Informal conferences with leaders on both sides marked the work of the commission teday.

both sides marked the work of the com-mission today.

J. R. Kennamer, president of the Alabams district 30, United Mins Work-ers, said 12,000 men had aboyed the strike call. He said fity-seven mines had signed the "blue hook" contract, and that 5,000 men working in these mines would not be affected. He esti-mated the total number of men em-ployed in the Alabams field at 27,000.

The strike has not had any apparent effect upon local industries. Guards have been posted at most of the mines. There has not been any disorder.

BOLD PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

Fatal Accident at Sale Creek. Paul Reboux Suggests, in Daring Book, Alliance Between France and Germany.

Paris, Sept. 8.—(I, N. 8.)—The most daring book from a literary man of high standing since the war is about to make its appearance and the reception accorded it is being awaited with the ker interest by French states-

hor is Paul Reboux. He proposal—certainly startling it this time—that France enactions a close alliance with her archigermany, as the best means to vation and to preserve the peace world. He calls the book "the vay."

way."

To attempt to tame Germany to profit is an operation conceived short-minded men," writes Reboux. is a scheme that is agreeable to United States and England because is guarantees them against the expansion of their chief competitor. But it would be disastrous to France because it would justify German hatred. One year of fertile peace with Germany will bring us more wealth than a year of attempts to satisfy impossible demands."

LIOUORS RECEIVE DIVORCE FROM NAVY

Order Prohibits Issue to Na val Vessels Even for Medicinal Uses.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Spiritous liquora received their final and complete divorce from the United States navy in an order made public today by the bureau of medicine and surgery prohibiting their issue to naval vessels for medicinal purposes. Not only are medicial supply depots prohibited from issuing whisky except to hospitals, but when their present supplies have become exhausted, the order states, "no further purchases will be made and further purchases will be made and whisky will be stricken from the sup-ply table of the medical department of the navy." It is estimated that the supply on hand will last not more than two or three weeks.

SCHOOL WILL SUE TOWN FOR DEATH OF STUDENT

Milford, Conn., Sept. 8.—Dr. Samuel Rosenbaum, head of the Midford Preparatory school, today announced that the school authorities would sue the town of Milford as a result of the shooting of Spencer Libby, 20. student at the school, last night, by Policenan Douglas, who, with Chief of Police Maher and another officer, were attempting to break up a "pajama parade" of school students. Libby's wound is in the fleshy part of the legand is not serious. Libby is a seri of Dr. Libby of Iron River, Mich.

The school authorities claim that the parade was entirely orderly and that those who were pajamas had them over their other clothing.

REPORTS OF CHANGES IN **MEXICAN CABINET DENIED**

New York, Sept. 8.—Reports of im-nending changes in the Mexican cab-inet were characterized as "absolutely unfounded" by Geo. Salvadore Alvarado Mexican secretary of the treasury just before he left for Mexico City this aft-Gen. Alvarado said he had been authorized in a cablegram from President De La Huerta to make this denial.

HAUL AT RESIDENCES

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 8.—Burgiors who ransacked two residences in the city last night invading bedrooms of sleeping persons to carry away jewolry and valuables aggregating more than \$2,000 in value, are believed to have used some kind of drug to stupify their victims.

HERRON LOSES TITLE **AMATEUR CHAMPION**

EDITOR ADMITS POKING

Gateston, Tex. Sept. 8.—G. V. Sandera, editor of the Hauston Press he principal witness today before the teneral court martial in the Utilal of

OFFICER UNDER ARREST

Buffalo, N. Y., Sent R.—Maj. Har 8 Green, marine corps pay officer Quantice, Va., who disappeared is each after reporting trait 512,000, post exchange funds had been sto from him was taken back to Washin at the marine recruiting station her today. Maj. Green surrendered Mon day afterpoon to Capt. A. V. Conneha commanding the local station, it was

NINTH PLAGUE DEATH

STILL AFTER SLACKERS Washington, Sept. 8.—The adjutant-generals of all the states have been asked to make a careful investigation of the names of all mon who have been reported as alsohers or draft, evadors. Adj.-Gen. Harris; of the war department

Mayor MacSwiney Is

"Terribly Worn Out"
London, Sept. 8.—(I. N. S.)—At
7 o'clock this afterneon Brixton
prison authorities again gave out
the laconic no change bulletin regarding the condition of Terence
MacSwiney, hunger striking lord
mayor of Cork. Unofficially It was
added, however that the prisoner
was terribly worn out.

POLL REFUND TO COST \$10,000

Judge Conner Thinks Bill Reimbursing Ex-Service Men Unconstitutional.

County Judge Sam A. Conner stated

County Attorney S. Bartow Strang for an opinion before taking any steps to to ex-service men, as was provided fo in house bill No. 2, which was passed by the legislature last week. by the legislature last week.

The county judge is of the opinion that the refunding of the poli taxes is unconstitutional. In case the courts hold otherwise, however, and the county must refund the tax. Judge Conner stated it would be necessary to have the county court appropriate a sufficient fund, estimated at \$10,000, to carry out the provisions of the bill. Until informed by The News, Judge Conner was of the opinion the poli tax refund bill had been killed.

Hamilton county is not immediately affected by house bill No. 55 exempting county bonds from taxation, Judge Conner stated.

Fifteen Bills Passed.

Conner stated.

Fifteen Bills Passed.
Only fifteen general bills were passed by the special session of the Tennessee general assembly, and of these but one had particular Chattanooga interest. This was the bill to exempt municipal bends from taxation. It was senate bill No. 57. It was so amended in the house, on motion of Representative J. D. Miller, as to provide that municipal bends authorized but not yet sold would also be exempt.

Of Hamilton county measures, but

sold world also be exempt.

Of Hamilton county measures, but two were passed—one to authorize the city to increase the interest rate on municipal bonds, both already issued and that authorized but unsold. The other was a bill increasing the compensation of court officers from \$4 to \$45 per diem.

The list of general bills passed by both houses is:

House bill No. 2, to refund poll tax to ex-service men for the years 1918 and 1919.

House bill No, 65, to exempt county

and 1919.
House bill No. 55, to exempt county bonds from taxation.
Senate bill No. 57, to exempt municipal bonds from taxation.
Senate bill No. 82, to authorize the state bourd of administration to acquire certain lands adjoining the state's property in Morgan and Anderson counties.

property in Morgan and Anderson counties.

House bill No. 90, to apply the slid-ing scale to certain special minimum and maximum tax levies in the various counties.

Sonate bill No. 77, to authorize the appropriation of \$100,000 to the National Victory Memorial building.

Senate bill No. 54, to amend chapter 117, acts of 1917.

Senate bill No. 102, to appropriate \$5,000 for the Tennessee commission for the blind.

Senate bill No. 123, to appropriate \$6.000 for payment of pensions to Confederate soldlers 80 years old.
Senate bill No. 142, the miscellaneous appropriation bill.
Senate bill applying the sliding scale to the 30-cent school levy.

TERMS OF NEW FRENCH LOAN ARE ANNOUNCED

New York, Sept. 8.—J. P. Morgan & Co., as syndicate managers, have announced the terms of the new \$100,000,000 French loan, a twenty-five-year sper cent external gold chligation to run from September 15 next. The bonds constitute a direct lien on Jee French government which has agreed to reduce them without reduction for any French taxes on or before Sept. 15, 1945. Subscription books will be opened next Thursday, at 169 per cent. and accrued interest. In the contract between the French

In the contract between the French government and the Morgan syndicate. France agrees to pay the hankers as sinking trustees not less than \$4,400,000 annaily during the first five years to be applied toward the purchase of the heads and thereafter to retirement of them by lot at 110 and interest.

Henks, trust companies and benking houses here and in Hoston, Philadeiphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other financial centers of the country are members of the syndicate marketing the new French bonds, which are designed to supply funds towards the payment of France's half of the 1500, 100,000 Anglo-Franch lean maturing Oct. 15 next, it was stated. Cash and gold shipmants coming from Europe will supply the remainder of the money meeded to pay France's share of the international obligation, it was added,

FUN AT TEXAS GUARD OSTEEN FOUND GUILTY

MINERS' WAGES ADVANCE Enlitmore, Sept. E.—An agreement was algreed here today by representatives of the north West Virginia Comsasouation and District No. 17. United Mille Workers of America, whereby the wages of all day men in the mines in the territory of the association is increased \$1.50 per day and the pay of irappears, boys and others not receiving more a manes \$2 a day.

Showers, Says Billy 'Possum



times to be a bully always look-time for a scrap, ever ready, will-ing and uncloss to black some other fellow's man; studying

Kalmikoff, Antisoviet Leader Shot in Rice Field While Attempting to Escape

SOVIETS GAIN IN SIBERIA

Lithuanians Threaten to Join With Bolshevists Unless Poles Consent to Terms.

Harbin, Manchuria, Sept. 8.—(A. P.)—Russian soviet forces, aided by German and Hungarian war prisoners, have recaptured Omsk, where as in other towns of weatern Siberia, the peasants recently overthrew the soviets. The bolsheviki also are in possession of the northern portion of the railway along which fighting has been proceeding, but they are isolated and without food.

Chinese Kill Anti-Red.

Pekin, Sept. 8.—(A. P.)—Gen. Kalmikoff. former assistant of Gen. Semenoff
in command of the all-Russian forces
opposing the soviet troops in the farcastern provinses of Siberia, has been
killed by Chinese soldiers in a rice field
near the station of Yaliehi, Manchuria,
after firing on the guard and attempting to escape, accordig to advices received today. Gen. Kalmikoff crossed
the border in February after a revolutionary expedition from Vladivostok and
Nikolsk occupied his headquarters in
Khabarovsk, and had since been in hiding.

The Chinese surrounded the field in which Gen. Kalmikoff was hiding, whereupen the fugitive broke cover firing a revolver which he had snatched from a guard before leaping from a train near Tilachi.

Lithuanian Threat.

Washington, Sept. 8,—An official report received in diplomatic circles today said Gen. Zukas, commanding the Lithuanian army, had served notice on the Polish military delegates at Kovno that unless Lithuanian territorial claims were accepted, Lithuania would o-operate with the Russian holsheviki and eventually with Germany against Polind. The auswer made by the Polish officers was not reported.

A mesage from Warasw to the Polish legation said Lithuania might be represented at the Russian-Polish peace negotiations at Riga. The Polish advices expressed the Bone that these negotiations would be brief. Polish representatives who greeted Vice-Admiral Huse, commanding American naval craft, recently sent to Danzig and later withdrawe, have reported, the message continued, that the American officer told them "he came to bring moral support for the Polish people." Lithuanian Threat.

Germans and Reds Aid Lithuanians

Senate bill No. 77, to authorize the appropriation of \$100,000 to the National Victory Memorial building.

Senate bill No. 102, to appropriate \$5,000 for the Tennessee commission for the blind.

Senate bill No. 122, to amend chapter 165, acts of 1919,
Senate bill No. 117, to authorize the state funding heard to borrow \$1,000,000.

Senate bill No. 29, to require a uniform charter for corporations.

Senate bill No. \$1, to provide for a home, and the maintenance, care and training of the feeble-minded.

Senate bill No. 123, to appropriate to drive the Poles out of that country. The latter, nowever, contend they have not crossed the demarcation line fixed. Warsaw, Sept. 8 .- (A. P.)-Conditions

The latter, however, contend they have not crossed the demarcation line fixed by the allies.

It is contended by the Poles that the Germans and bolsheviki planned to use Lithuania as a corridor connecting Russia and East Prussia. Reports have been received which seem to indicate that German military and commercial interests have combined with the belsheviki to encourage Lithuanians to wage war against Poland.

Must Have Two Years' Residence

Richmond, Va., Sept. 8.—Women who

LABOR CONGRESS **CONDEMNS ACTION**

Does Not Believe Good Policy to Exclude Russians From Trade Conference.

Portsmouth, England, Sept. 8.—The cities government's refusal to allow usuan representatives to attend the ade union congress was condemned in resolution put before the congress to today. In moving the resolution, there Smille, head of the coal union, audit the refusal line dops more toward.

OF KILLING W. D. DIES DIED IN CHARITY WARD; HAD \$125 000 FORTUNE

New York Sept 8. When Peter Vidovitch a 63-vent-old charity cuest of the Municipal longing house, died in a hospital today, it was learned that he was possessor of a fortune exceeding \$125,000. The old man's belentings was sent to comprise \$51,000 in liberty bends; \$15,000 in cash; a \$5,000 roley ling, a \$1,000 in cash; a \$5,000 roley ling, a \$1,000 diamond stickpin, a \$200 gold nagget, several deeds to resity in Fairbanks.

FIRE ON BIG WARSHIP UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SLEEPING SICKNESS

Saratogu Springs, N. Y. Sout S. Dis-covery of the cause of "sloeping sick-

REDS CAPTURE SOUGHT \$400,000 OMSK ONCE MORE IN CLEVELAND, O

Dudley S. Blossom, Who Helped Raise Money There, Tells Senate Slush Fund Probers Cox Figures Are Correct for That City—Reed Raps Upham Testimony.

GEORGIA FUND-GETTER TESTIFIES

Gov. Cox's Charges That Republicans Are After \$15,000,000 Fund Gains Substantiation in Testimony of "Quotas" by Several Witnesses at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 8 .- Gov. Cox's "quota" figures on the amount the republicans sought to raise in Cleveland, O., were substantiated and an admission made that the national committee had sought to raise more than Georgia's \$25,000 quota when the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures resumed its hearing today.

Dudley S. Blossom, one of the leaders in the Cleveland fund raising drive, testified the Cuyahoga county quota was fixed at \$400,000, although the testimony of Fred W. Upham, republican national treasurer, fixed the goal for the entire state of Ohio at \$400,000 for the national committee and \$250,000 for state pur-

Substantiates Cox's Charges.

This was the first direct testimony in substantiation of Gov. Cox's charges that a vast money-getting organization had been formed by the republican party to obtain funds for campaign purposes. Blossom said he was one of the "regional directors" of this solicitation committee.

C. W. McClure, of Atlanta, Ga., said McClure, of Atlanta, who was chair-man of the state ways and means com-mittee. Mr. Upham sent C. F. Taylor, a paid field worker, to him last month with a letter stating that Mr. Taylor was delegated to raise more money in that state.
Mr. McClure quoted Dr. J. C. Stock-bridge, of Atlanta, who assisted him, as saying Mr. Taylor had told Dr. Stock-bridge that he wanted to raise \$25,000 in Atlanta alone.
Mr. Blessom said they actually raised

\$74,000 in Cuyahoga county and Mr. McClure said his committee obtained piedges of about \$11,000 in the state of Georgia, on which \$6,015.75 had been paid. paid.

A prolonged effort was made by Senator Reed to bring out through questions asked Blossom that, in the formation of this money raising organization in Cleveland, a plan laid down by the republican national committee followed. Blossom steadfastly proclaimed that he knew nothing of any plan other than that in operation in Cleveland. He said that A. A. Frotzman, whom Edmund H. Moore yesterday testified was one of the republican army of money raisers, had been in Cleveland since the funda was inaugurated but he denied that Protzman had attempted to direct the campaign.

twenty under C. T. Brooks.

How They Organized Drive.

A list of 2,000 names of prospects was provided by W. R. Woodford, chairman of the ways and means committee of Cuyahoga county, and from this list each team captain selected the names of onch team captain selected the names of tiry to seventy-five men to be canvassed by his team. Some of the cards in the list as furnished by Mr. Woodford were marked with the amount the prospect should give, Mr. Riossom said. Mr. Riossom, who is director of public welfare of the city of Cleveland, testified that Mr. Woodford asked him last July to head a squad of twenty teams and that the actual work of raising the money was zet for the week of Aug. 16. A luncheon was held each day and the general plan of the Red Cross and liberty loan drives followed. Congressman S. D. Foss, of Ohlo, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, was a speaker at one of the luncheons of the team workers. "How were these 2,000 'prospects' picked?" Senator Reed asked. "They were chosen because they were known republicans." Mr. Blossom explained, "and because it was thought they were able to contribute to the fund."

"There are surely more than 2.000

"There are surely more than 2.000 republicans in Cuyshoga county. Why wer these 2.000 chosen."

Renews Pointed Query.

"Mr. Woostford made up the list. I had nothing to do with it."

"You were to get \$100,000 in Cuyston of the content of the content of the content of the goal for the content of the goal for the entire state of Ohlo was only \$100,000? Senator Reed continued.

"Yes sir, that was my understanding."

Mr. Blosson said that when he left cleveland Labor Pay \$14,000 had been pledged, and that the work was still going on, with Mr. Proising a directing it and all workers trying to reach the goal of \$400,000.

Renator feed then took the witness of Mr. Blosson subscribed by Rosson of Senator feed then took the witness and asked if he expected to collect \$1,000 subscribed by Rosson of \$100,000?

Well, a good many people didn't think so. McClure answered, "but I

MANT MORE GEORGIA MONEY
Mr. McClure testified that Georgla's quota was \$25,000, of which
\$11,000 was subscribed and about
\$6,000 collected. An attempt was
made, however, by the republican
national treasurer, he said, to get
more money out of Georgia, and
for this purpose C. F. Taylor, a
paid field worker, was sent to Atlanta with a letter from Treasurer
Upham to Mr. McClure explaining
the purpose.

Upham to Mr. McClure explaining the purpose.
Mr. Taylor was given a list of twenty prospects, but after visiting four, gave up in disgust and left the state, the witness said. Mr. McClure quoted his chief assistant, Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, as asying that Mr. Taylor had told him he wanted to get \$35,000 in the city of Atlanta alone.

Mannay in Kentucky.

Money in Kentucky.

The first was H. G. Garrett, of Winchester, Ky., chairman of that state's republican ways and means committee. He said that Henry Owen, of the staff of Its said that Henry Owen, of the staff of Fred Upham, treasurer of the national republican committee, asked him to take the roat and raise \$25,000 for the national committee, promising that a competent assistant would be sent to direct the work and that all the funds would be turned back to the state committee in Kentucky.

paign.

Sanator Reed called the witness' attention to the quota sheet submitted last week by Fred W. Upham, republican national treasurer, which fixed the amount for the entire state of Ohio at \$400,000. Mr. Hoosom teatified that A. A. Pretzman, a paid agent of the national committee, was present when the Cleveland quota was abnounced as \$400,000 and that Mr. Protzman helped direct the raising of the money.

Forty teams of six men each were organized for the drive, Mr. Blossom said, twenty under C. T. Brooks, How They Organized Drive.

par.000 in Missouri.

Dickey said that to date the republicans have raised \$87.000 in Missouri.

In response to a question by Senator Reed he denied any knowledge of al-

Reed he denied any knowledge of alledged plans to raise \$50,000 in that
state and also denied knowledge of the
existence of any paid band of money
raisers in the employ of the republicans in Missouri or any other state.

Texas Democratic Funds.

Fort Worth, Tex. Sect. 3.—A committee of democratic conferred here today relative to raising a \$20,000 CexRoosevelt campaign fund in Texas.
District and county chairmen were
named and these were to select predirect chairmen.

Stockbridges. Democrats.

Stockbridges. Democrats.

Dr. Stockbridge it was brought out was a democrat up tunti last year and his son is now directing the campaign of flor. his son is now directing the campaign of Gov. Dorsey, democrat, for sension, sensitor Kenyon attempted to bring out that records and information from McChure's office had found their way into Dorsey's hands via the Stockheidges, in the and son.

McClure sold be quit raising funds after the convention because he didn't think it was much use to proceed.

"There has been a report that you were dissatisfied with the convention." Senator Kenyon asked.

"This stiffed, yes." Mr. McClure said. "Dissatisfied when they started sending money down there it was the cause of our cetting a colored national committee man."

11 500 mm how he happened to

Senator Kenvon asked also about the contectivition of \$2,000 from WB Richards Scot from F C. Beatwell, and lexing that none had used all their niedges.

JOHN NELSON NOMINATED

When the committee has resumed its black frame. Pinner passage in the committee has resumed its black frame. Pinner passage in the cosm and several minor witnesses were someoned.

No. Bayonets.

Illessom said he knew nothing about any move to use hayonets to put down to be a few t

T on road between Greystone club d H. P. and McCullie ave., a fur cyplere. Finder please call Rem-